

Fostering Independence for Correctional Assisted Residents as One of the Requirements for Getting Remission and Parole in Class I Prison Surabaya

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Abstract

Prisons are institutions or places that are responsible for coaching inmates. One of the coaching programs is in the form of fostering independence in the Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution. The program's objectives include allowing inmates to interact with fellow inmates during their sentences and preparing them for reintegration into society. However, this independence development program has experienced several obstacles due to the prison conditions exceeding capacity. The purpose of this research is to find out the prison's independence development program and how the process of fulfilling the rights of prisoners is. The research method with a problem approach is carried out using a normative juridical method with the source of the Law of the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. The data analysis used is a qualitative data analysis technique. The results of the study show that the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya has implemented the inmate development program (especially the development of independence). In addition to increasing knowledge and expertise in the field of skills, participating in prisoner independence coaching is a requirement to be able to obtain prisoner rights. However, the coaching held is still constrained by the overcapacity of residents and the ability of trainers to provide coaching; besides that, qualified facilities and infrastructure are still not used effectively due to the limitations of the existing situation, conditions, and places. With the results of this research, it is hoped that it can add insight and can be used as evaluation material for Surabaya Class 1 Prison.

Keywords

Coaching, Independence, Parole, Remission.



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INTRODUCTION

Article 1, paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution states that Indonesia is a country of law. The concept of the state of law refers to a system in which various regulations are binding and given strict sanctions if violated. Thus, in Indonesia, all aspects of life are

regulated by laws and various laws and regulations that apply in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.¹

In social life, rules limit everyone's behavior, and everyone must behave politely and be considered well. In life, we often encounter many social deviations that occur in the population, such as theft, corruption, murder, drug trafficking, and fights.² This can happen because certain situations that cause a person to want to commit socially deviant behavior, among others, are influenced by economic factors from the consequences of high unemployment, social envy towards others, and the desire to be corrected immediately. People who do wrong things that can cause harm to others can be subject to criminal prosecution in the Indonesian legal system.³ In addition, if an individual is found guilty by the court and sentenced to prison, the individual is elevated to criminal status and will become an inmate after entering the penitentiary.

As an important component in the integrated criminal justice system implemented by the government, correctional services assist law enforcement and provide coaching and assistance services for social reintegration. The correctional criminal justice subsystem is responsible for enforcing legal rules in the field of handling prisoners, assisted citizens, and assisted children per Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.⁴

According to Pandapotan Simorangkir and Petrus Irwan Panjaitan (1995), in 1963, Sahardjo, at that time holding the position of Minister of Justice, used the term "correction" for the first time. In his lecture at the University of Indonesia, he used ten key principles to

¹ M B Adi Wicaksono, IGAK Rachmi Handayani, and Lego Karjoko, "State Policy's Analysis in the Redistribution of Reformed Agrarian Lands From Forest Areas in Indonesia (Study of Presidential Regulation Number 86 Year 2018 Regarding Agrarian Reform)," in *3rd International Conference on Globalization of Law and Local Wisdom (ICGLOW 2019)* (Atlantis Press, 2019), 174–78.

² Ryoko Kose, "Just Keep Going - Polyphony. Gentle Activism for Collective Survival," *The Journal of Public Space*, no. Vol. 5 n. 4 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.32891/jps.v5i4.1422>.

³ Kuntadi Kuntadi, "House of Restorative Justice as a Forum of Actualizing the Nation's Culture in Solving Criminal Cases," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 22, no. 2 (July 2022): 323–33, <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.JDH.2022.22.2.3242>.

⁴ Aan Asphianto, "Criminal Law Study on the Effectiveness of Prison Criminal in the Settlement of General Criminal Actions Related to the Indonesian Criminal Justice System," *Global Journal of Politics and Law Research* 11, no. 3 (2023): 54–71.

replace the term "prison" with "correction," which is centered on the idea that prisoners are not convicted.⁵

In Article 1 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, "Prison" stands for "Correctional Institution," and "Prison" is an institution or place responsible for coaching inmates. In correctional institutions, inmates are directed and fostered so that later, if they finish their prison time and return to the community, they can integrate well and not repeat their mistakes.⁶ The purpose of the correctional institution is to prepare Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) to be able to interact positively in society so that they can return to a responsible and free community group.

Dwidja Priyatno (2006), As part of the duties of Correctional Institutions, Correctional Officers are responsible for maintaining and fostering correctional inmates by regulations that stipulate them as Law Enforcement Functional Officials. The community and the inmates need support for an effective coaching system.⁷ In an effort to participate, correctional officers must always take steps in accordance with the guidelines and handles in the correctional rules. The participation of correctional officers can be considered achieved if they are able to show wisdom in their attitude and actions, which is a reflection of a good protector of the community or inmates.⁸

The role of Correctional Institutions is to provide training for criminal offenders. Prisoners now have obligations and rights, such as the ability to receive training and education according to their interests, skills, and abilities. Personality development aims to

⁵ Mariam Farida and Benjamin G Cook, "Religious Assessment and Reintegration Responses: The Use of Religious Supports within Prison-Based Services in Australia," *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, 2023, 1–10.

⁶ Rizkan Zulyadi, "Judge's Role in Court to Eradicate Corruption According to Law Number 20 in 2001 (Study of Decision 16/PID. SUS. K/2011/PN. MDN)," *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* 3, no. 2 (2020): 1280–88.

⁷ Willem Robert Mawitjere, "The Policy Formulation of Law and Regulations Concerning Law Enforcement Violators of Health Protocols in Preventing the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the South Minahasa Regency," in *Unima International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities (UNICSSH 2022)* (Atlantis Press, 2023), 1945–52.

⁸ Lina Herlina and Asep Suryana, "Implementation Efforts of Regional Autonomy Policy in Education (Analysis of Strategic Plans of District/City Education Offices in Indonesia 2013-2018)," 2020.

cultivate mental qualities and character that allow you to take responsibility for your family, society, and yourself. Bambang Supriyono (2012) The formation of an independent attitude pattern is directed at the development of skills and talents in order to take on the role of a responsible society.⁹

In addition to correctional officers, the community also plays a role in the function of the correctional system in providing assistance and guidance to inmates. Government agencies and community organizations also play an important role in the process of helping inmates improve their skills and abilities.¹⁰ These agencies include the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, and the Manpower Office. In addition, non-governmental organizations, religious leaders, and psychologists also collaborate with correctional institutions. This is very important to be carried out in completing the process of developing inmate skills so that it runs smoothly and effectively.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 22 of 2022, Article 38 explains that according to the results of Litmas, coaching is divided into Personality Development and Independence Development. The development of independence mentioned in Article 38 letter b can be transformed into activities that produce profitable goods and services with added value. Other legal bases are regulated in Permenkumham Number 35 of 2018 concerning the Revitalization of Correctional Services and also Government Regulation Number 31 of 2018 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens.¹¹ There are still many obstacles to implementing Independence Development in Class I Prisons Surabaya. These

⁹ Niels Mejlgaard, Carter Bloch, and Emil Bargmann Madsen, "Responsible Research and Innovation in Europe: A Cross-Country Comparative Analysis," *Science and Public Policy* 46, no. 2 (2019): 198–209.

¹⁰ Mónica Jisela Lascano Pérez and Sonnia Paulina Altamirano Carvajal, "Think-Pair-Share Strategy in Speaking Skill Development," *ConcienciaDigital* 6, no. 1.4 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.33262/concienciadigital.v6i1.4.2039>.

¹¹ M. Madaninabawi and Jawade Hafidz, "Legal Consequences of Financing a PT Established by Husband and Wife Without a Marriage Agreement on the Signing of a Lease Agreement" 3, no. 4 (2021): 1286–98.

obstacles include the lack of infrastructure and competent supervisors. Overcapacity is also an obstacle experienced by prisons.

By actively participating in the coaching program, inmates can also obtain their rights. Among them are remission and parole. With this, it is hoped that the inmates can develop their talents and skills so that later when they have integrated with the community, they will become independent people. They can also get their rights to be motivated to participate in coaching activities actively. The granting of inmate rights is regulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services, the implementation of which is regulated in Permenkumham Number 7 of 2022 concerning Terms and Procedures for Granting Remission, Assimilation, Leave to Visit Family, Parole, Leave Before Release, and Conditional Leave require inmates to follow coaching so that they obtain their rights.¹² However, the Law does not describe how to implement the coaching required for prisoners to obtain their rights. This makes it unclear whether prisoners must follow two types of coaching: personality coaching or independence coaching is required for inmates to get their rights.

This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Independence Development Program and the fulfillment of rights for inmates in Class I Prison Surabaya. It is expected to contribute to the independence development program for inmates and fulfill inmates' rights in the Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution.

METHOD

The type of research used by the author in researching the problems in this study is normative juridical research. This study is normative juridical research because the researcher will analyze the regulation of fostering independence and its relationship with the administration of remission and parole in the Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution.

¹² Ripno Ripno, Theodosia C Nathalia, and Rudy Pramomo, "Waste Management in Supporting Sustainable Tourism Case Study of Touris Destination Malioboro Yogyakarta," *International Journal of Social, Policy and Law* 2, no. 2 (2021): 1–4.

Legal research sources can be distinguished into research sources in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.

In this context, the researcher will re-examine coaching, remission, and parole data in Class 1 Prison Surabaya. There are four techniques for conducting confirmability tests: 1) to improve accuracy, 2) source triangulation, 3) fostering discussions with peers, and 4) as reference material. Analysis with a qualitative approach is carried out on data that is descriptive or in the form of case studies that cannot be categorized structurally. The process involves data collection, qualitative interpretation, and the application of relevant theories to the problem being studied to conclude the results. This approach is suitable for a limited number of documents, as it does not require statistical tools in its analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Independence Development Program in Class I Prison Surabaya

After carrying out the research, the researcher obtained data that the Surabaya Class I Prison is a prison with the Medium Security category, so in accordance with Permenkumham Number 35 of 2018, the Prison runs the Prisoner Development program to encourage changes in attitudes and behaviors that are aware of mistakes, obey the law and order and improve the competence and ability of Prisoners. This is in accordance with Article 17 of Permenkumham Number 35 of 2018. Several types of Independence Development are carried out by the Class I Prison in Surabaya. In the implementation of Independence Development, Correctional Officers serve as companions, supervisors, and supervisors in collaboration with third parties or other agencies so that independence development runs smoothly and successfully. This coaching is carried out comprehensively in all cases of inmates, except for the death penalty and life imprisonment. Even though it is exempted, the Surabaya Class I Prison still provides guidance to death row inmates for life just to fill their free time and participate in activities to get pocket money as a result of participating in independence activities provided by the

prison in collaboration with private companies in certain fields. In the furniture work activity unit, the prison collaborates with third parties in the implementation of coaching and training.¹³ The results of this mission have succeeded in penetrating the quality of exports and generating income for the State through Non-Tax State Receipts in accordance with Article 39, paragraph (2) of Law Number 22 of 2022. A top-down approach is applied in coaching at the Class I Prison in Surabaya. The prison provides a structured coaching program to all inmates. In addition, the Surabaya Class I Prison uses the bottom-up method from the initial, advanced, and final stages of coaching. In the initial stage of coaching, the program is designed to observe inmates as they begin their prison term. Then, the prison plans and implements the coaching program in accordance with the results of the initial observation and continues with the follow-up coaching program. Furthermore, in the final stage, this method aims to ensure that the program is tailored to the needs of inmates so that the process is on target and in accordance with their needs. This ensures that the skills taught to inmates can be applied and useful when they return to the community or start a new career as an entrepreneur after an integration program.

The coaching taught to Class I Surabaya Prison Inmates includes:

- a. Manufacturing of export quality furniture.
- b. Production Management of Nigarin Tofu
- c. Crystal Ice cube manufacturing
- d. Seat Back
- e. Laundry
- f. Barbershop Training
- g. Tailoring
- h. Agriculture and Fisheries

¹³ Ngboawaji Daniel Nte, Vigo Augustine Teru, and Nadiyah Meyliana Putri, "Intelligence Education for National Security and Public Safety Policy: A Comparative Analysis of Nigeria, South Africa, and Indonesia," *Lex Scientia Law Review* 6, no. 1 (2022): 187–218.

In accordance with Article 5 of Government Regulation Number 31 of 2018, in implementing independence coaching, the Surabaya Class I Prison also collaborates with several related agencies to carry out good coaching and run smoothly. Among them are:

- 1) Manpower Office and Job Training Center
- 2) Bahari Mitra Surya
- 3) Fajar Basti Sejahtera

In the implementation of the Independence Development Program, the Class I Prison in Surabaya experienced several challenges and obstacles. The most important problem is the overcapacity experienced by prisons. This causes not all inmates to be accommodated in the Job Training Unit. In addition to overcapacity, limited infrastructure facilities and resources for coaches or trainers in the work workshop are also obstacles experienced by the prison. So, the number of inmates and coaching capacity are unbalanced and disproportionate. In the end, it causes some inmates to be unable to participate in the development of independence and the opportunity to develop their potential.

Analysis of the Independence Development Program as One of the Requirements for Getting Remission and Parole in Class I Prison Surabaya

Based on the results of observation and research, the researcher obtained data that all inmates are entitled to their rights without exception as long as they have met the requirements according to laws and regulations. One of the rights of inmates includes Remission and Parole. In accordance with Article 10 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and their implementation, it is regulated in Permenkumham Number 7 of 2022 that in the Surabaya Class I Prison in granting rights to inmates, they always pay attention to administrative requirements and substantive requirements. The flow in proposing Parole includes collecting data at the Prison (State Prison) or where the Prisoner is held to classify the Prisoner before being transferred to the Prison. Then, after entering the prison, they will be introduced to the Mapenaling period (Environmental Introduction

Period) before they are transferred to the residential block. After serving the criminal term and approaching 2/3 of the criminal term, the Prisoner can be proposed to obtain a Conditional Sentence on the condition that he has met the substantive and administrative requirements. The substantive requirements here include actively participating in the Coaching program, both Personality Development and Independence, Reducing the risk of recidivism, behaving well, and having no record of violations while in prison. Meanwhile, administrative requirements include Litmas (Community Research) issued by the Correctional Center, which Must have been self-clean or clean from other cases as evidenced by the results of writing with the prosecutor's office; if there is no reply from the prosecutor's office for 12 working days, then the Parole Exemption proposal can be continued. In addition, other requirements are a statement letter an f, a family guarantee letter, and a Report on the Development of Prisoner Development.

The substantive requirements for obtaining a Remission and Parole Proposal at the Class I Prison in Surabaya include having participated in the Coaching Program, which the entire program Prisoners should follow both Personality Development and Independence Development. However, due to the overcapacity experienced by the prison, all inmates cannot be absorbed into the work activity unit to participate in the Independence Development. For this reason, the prison provides a policy to direct inmates to participate in Personality Development activities to meet the substantive requirements still. But in the future, all inmates are obliged to participate in all coaching activities, both independence, and personality, with the record that the infrastructure and resources of educators or trainers are sufficient and meet the capacity of existing inmates. In addition, inmates who want to get Remission and Parole Proposals must at least get a good predicate when participating in the Coaching Program. This is evidenced by the report on the SPPN (Prisoner Development Assessment System) results.

The implementation of the provision of General Remission at the Surabaya Class I

Prison is carried out every time after the implementation of the Indonesian Independence Day Ceremony on August 17. Meanwhile, the provision of Special Remission is carried out every holiday according to the religion adhered to by the inmates. There are special requirements for Terrorism Prisoners so that they can obtain remission. Prisoners who commit terrorism crimes to obtain remission, in addition to meeting the general requirements mentioned above, must also meet the requirements of having participated in the Deradicalization Program organized by prisons and/or the National Counterterrorism Agency and have declared a pledge of allegiance to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in writing for Indonesian citizen inmates or will not repeat the act of terrorism in writing for foreign citizen inmates.

Discussion on the Independence Development Program in Class I Prison Surabaya

The Independence Development carried out by the Class I Prison in Surabaya uses the Top-down method, namely, the prison provides a structured coaching program to all inmates, and the Bottom Up method, which is a method that in the early stages of the program is designed to observe inmates when they start their prison period. Then, the prison plans and implements the coaching program in accordance with the results of the initial observation and continues with the follow-up coaching program. Furthermore, in the final stage, this method aims to ensure that the program is adjusted to the needs of the inmates so that the process is on target and by the needs of the inmates. In the implementation of the Independence Development Program, the Class I Prison in Surabaya experienced several obstacles. The main problem is overcapacity, which causes all inmates not to be accommodated in the Job Training Unit. In addition, the limited infrastructure and resources of coaches or trainers in work activity units are also obstacles experienced by prisons so that the number of inmates and the capacity for self-reliance development become unbalanced and disproportionate, which causes some inmates to be unable to participate in the development of independence and the opportunity to develop

their potential.¹⁴

Based on the research results, the researcher obtained data that in the implementation of Independence Development in Class I Prison Surabaya, legal theories have been applied by the theoretical foundation that the researcher has prepared. These legal theories include:

1. Legal Certainty Theory

In this case, the implementation of Independence Development in Class I Prison Surabaya is in accordance with the theory of Legal Certainty, namely, the inmates are treated fairly without discrimination, both from the initial observation to the process of participating in independence development activities to the final stage of the coaching process and the integration of Prisoners. This is stated in Article 3 of Law Number 22 of 2022 letter c, which states that the Correctional System is implemented based on the principle of non-discrimination.

2. Theory of the State of Law

The implementation of Independence Development in Class I Prisons in Surabaya is always based on the Law that regulates Prisoner Development. This is to the Theory of the State of Law that the entire coaching process in its implementation always adheres to the applicable laws and regulations. Among them are Law Number 22 of 2022 Article 38, which contains Personality Development and Independence; Permenkumham Number 35 of 2018 concerning the Revitalization of Correctional Implementation Article 19, which contains the Development of Prisoners in Medium Security Prisons; and Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens.

3. Legal Protection Theory

Independence Development is a manifestation of the theory of legal protection,

¹⁴ Asfahani Asfahani et al., "Innovative Solutions for AI Contribution in Developing Socially Inclusive Education for Children," *Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Development* 1, no. 2 (2022): 79–88.
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where Independence Development is the protection of the rights of prisoners mentioned in the Law that prisoners have the right to education, teaching, and recreational activities, as well as opportunities to develop their potential. The rights of inmates are listed in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services Article 9 letter c.

Discussion on the Conditions for Granting Remission and Parole in Class I Prison Surabaya

In granting Remission and Parole in Surabaya Class I Prison, all inmates are entitled to their rights without exception if they have met the requirements according to the Laws and Regulations. In the Class I Prison of Surabaya, in granting rights to inmates, they always pay attention to administrative requirements and substantive requirements. The flow in proposing Parole includes starting from collecting data at the Prisoner's detention place to classify the Prisoner before transferring to the Prison. Then, after entering the prison, they will be introduced to the Mapenaling period (Environmental Introduction Period) before they are transferred to the residential block. After approaching 2/3 of the sentence, the prisoner can be proposed to obtain a Conditional Sentence on the condition that he meets the substantive and administrative requirements. Substantive requirements include actively participating in both Personality Development and Independence coaching programs, Reducing the risk of recidivism, behaving well, and having no record of violations while in prison. For administrative requirements, including Litmas (Community Research) issued by the Correctional Center, has been cleared of other cases, statements and family guarantee letters, and Prisoner Development Development Report Letters.

The substantive requirements for obtaining a Remission and Parole Proposal at the Class I Prison in Surabaya include participating in the Coaching Program, both Personality Development and Independence Development. However, due to the overcapacity experienced by the prison, all inmates cannot be absorbed into the work activity unit to take part in Independence Development, so the prison provides a policy directing inmates

to participate in Personality Development activities so that they can still meet the substantive requirements.¹⁵ In the future, all inmates are required to participate in all coaching activities, both independence and personality. With the record, the infrastructure and resources of the coach or trainer are sufficient and meet the capacity of the existing inmates. For inmates who want to get Remission and Parole Proposals, at least they must get a minimum of Good predicate when participating in the Coaching Program. This is evidenced by the report on the SPPN (Prisoner Development Assessment System) results.

The provision of General Remission at the Class I Prison in Surabaya is carried out every time after the Indonesian Independence Day Ceremony implementation on August 17. Meanwhile, the provision of Special Remission is carried out every holiday according to the religion adhered to by the inmates. There are special requirements for Terrorism Prisoners so that they can obtain remission. In addition to meeting the general requirements mentioned above, they must also meet the requirements of having participated in the Deradicalization Program organized by the Prison and/or the National Counterterrorism Agency and have declared a pledge of allegiance to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in writing for Indonesian citizen inmates or will not repeat the act of terrorism in writing for foreign citizen prisoners.

Based on the results of the research, the researcher obtained data that in the implementation of Independence Development in Class I Prison Surabaya, legal theories have been applied in accordance with the theoretical foundation that the researcher has prepared. These legal theories include:

1. Legal Certainty Theory

The implementation of the granting of Remission and Parole in the Class I Prison of Surabaya has been in accordance with the theory of Legal Certainty, namely that the inmates are treated fairly in accordance with the laws and regulations without

¹⁵ Dinda Zuliani Madjid et al., "Student as Online Prostitution Crime Offender (Study in Semarang City)," *Law Research Review Quarterly* 5, no. 2 (2019): 201–32.

discrimination as long as the inmates meet the substantive requirements and administrative requirements. This is stated in Article 3 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services letter c, which states that the Correctional System is implemented based on the principle of non-discrimination.

2. State of Law Theory

The implementation of the Granting of Remission and Parole in Class I Prison Surabaya is always based on the Law that regulates the granting of prisoners' rights. The entire process of granting Remission and Parole is always guided by the conditions written in the regulations of the Laws and Regulations including Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services Article 10 letters a and f, which contain prisoners who have met certain requirements without exception are entitled to Remission, Parole and also Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 3 of 2018 concerning Terms and Procedures for Granting Remission, Assimilation, Leave to Visit Family, Parole, Leave Before Release, and Conditional Leave so that its implementation is by the Theory of the State of Law.

3. Legal Protection Theory

The provision of Remission and Parole is a form of protection for prisoners' rights as stated in the Law that prisoners who have met certain requirements without exception are also entitled to Remission and Parole. The laws and regulations that govern include Article 10 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Institutions letters a and f, which contain inmates who have met certain requirements without exception are entitled to Remission and parole so that their implementation is in accordance with the Theory of Legal Protection.

CONCLUSION

In the Class I Prison of Surabaya, Prisoner Skills Development has been carried out well because all coaching activities are regulated by laws and regulations related to

prisons and coaching. This means that coaching is carried out with a correctional system that upholds the value of coaching and character formation of inmates. The development of inmates' independence is carried out through various skills, training, and direction to encourage them to change and improve their lives spiritually and physically. However, due to the overcapacity experienced by the prison and the lack of facilities and infrastructure to foster independence, not all inmates can be accommodated in independence development activities.

In Surabaya Class I Prison, the rights of inmates are well fulfilled, including the provision of remission and parole. Every step and procedure used has been adjusted to the applicable laws and regulations. In a situation where the prison's capacity is too full, so it is impossible for all inmates to participate in independence development activities, the prison can still fulfill the rights of inmates with a policy of prioritizing inmates' participation in personality development activities. Thus, it is hoped that all rights and obligations of prisoners will still be fulfilled in accordance with the objectives of the correctional system and laws and regulations.

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